

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 215

4 November 1980

COLOMBIA

Turbay Responds to Venezuela's Suspension of Sea Talks	F 1
President Pledges Additional Security Measures in Medellin	F 2
Communist Party Denies Giving Aid, Support to FARC	F 2
Army Kills FARC Member in Bucaramanga Clash	F 2

VENEZUELA

President Herrera Doubts Border Talks Can Resume on Schedule	L 1
More Demonstrations in Merida as Police Control Continues	L 1

PANAMA

LA PRENSA Publishes Panama-USSR Trade Agreement [2 Nov]	N 1
Chamber of Commerce Protest [LA REPUBLICA 30 Oct]	N 3
Local Business Group's Protest [LA PRENSA 3 Nov]	N 3
Foreign Minister Cites Effect of U.S. Elections on Treaty	N 3

CENTRAL AMERICA

El Salvador, Honduras Sign General Peace Treaty in Lima	P 1
Text of Treaty	P 1
Salvadoran Foreign Minister's Speech	P 8
Honduran Foreign Secretary's Speech	P 10
Peruvian President's Closing Speech	P 12
Report on Remarks, Ceremony	P 12

COSTA RICA

Niehaus Invites C.A. Foreign Ministers to 7 Nov Meeting	P 13
Spadafora's Visit for 'Professional Reasons'	P 13

EL SALVADOR

Junta Member Majano Survives Assassination Attempt	P 13
FDR's Ungo Denounces U.S. Aid, 'Putrid Regime'	P 13
Group Attacks Nejapa, Destroys Communications Office	P 14
Five Rural Troopers Killed by Guerrillas	P 14
Manager of International Fair Shot to Death	P 14
Church Concerned for Arrestees; 21 Found Dead	P 14
Archbishop Calls For 'Humanization' of Conflict	P 15

GUATEMALA

Ambassador White's Attitude, U.S. 'Liberals' Criticized [PRENSA LIBRE 22 Oct]	P 16
Alleged ORPA Guerrillas Killed in Coatepeque Clash	P 17
Media Reports Murders, Kidnappings, Explosions	P 17

NICARAGUA

Ramirez, D'Escoto Cite U.S. Groups' Support [EL NUEVO DIARIO 26 Oct]	P 18
Ortega, Hassan Answer Questions on 'Face the People' [BARRICADA 25 Oct]	P 18
Policemen Dismissed for Abuse of Authority	P 20
Briefs: Fishing Institute Goals	P 20

CUBA

Final Protocol of Intersputnik Meeting Signed	Q 1
Minister Fernandez Opens Socialists Education Conference	Q 1
Hungarian Party Official Delivers Kadar Message for Castro	Q 1
Castro Congratulates 'Ali Nasir Muhammad on Reelection	Q 2
'Mysterious Landing' Reported East of Havana, Patrols Increased [AFP]	Q 2
Castro Tours Havana Province, Matanzas on Red Sunday	Q 2
Hart Tours Santiago de Cuba Cultural Activities	Q 2

CARIBBEAN

Caribbean Community Considers Strategy for 1980's [Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS 28 Oct]	S 1
--	-----

DOMINICA

Cuban Envoy Presents Money From Nonaligned Movement [Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS 29 Oct]	S 1
--	-----

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Legislators Discuss Carter-Reagan Choice	S 2
Bosch Predicts PRD Defeat in Next Elections	S 2

TURKEY RESPONDS TO VENEZUELA'S SUSPENSION OF SEA TALKS

PA040137 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Bogota--President Luis Herrera Campins' announcement of a suspension of the resumption of the Colombian-Venezuelan dialogue to establish sea limits has coincided with the summoning to Bogota of the Colombian negotiators and the statement of Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala to the effect that he will not exert pressure for an agreement with the neighboring country.

In Caracas, the Miraflores Palace gave us additional details about the decision of Herrera Campins. The palace stated that only if there is consensus will the Venezuelan Government sign the agreement with the Colombian authorities.

Jorge Mario Eastman, Colombia's ambassador to the United States, said today in Washington that the Colombian negotiators were called to an urgent meeting to be held on Wednesday. Eastman had planned to return on 9 November to join his delegation colleagues but the statements made today by the Venezuelan Government have changed the situation.

The dialogue for the discussion of the differences was scheduled to take place on 10 November in Caraballeda, Venezuela. The fifth meeting was suspended a few days ago after an agreement in principle was reached. The two governments have been submitting this draft agreement to the consideration of the various sectors of the population.

In Santo Domingo, shortly before departing for Bogota today, President Turbay Ayala made a statement that had the effect of a cold shower on the Colombian news media when he said that he will not press for any agreement.

Of course, he said, I don't want to force any situation so as to achieve something during my administration. I have to think of Venezuela and Colombia and not only of my government.

Various Venezuelan political circles have stated their opposition to the treaty draft. In Colombia, only former Foreign Minister Alfredo Vasquez Carrizosa has said that the draft treaty is disadvantageous for Colombia.

The Colombian Foreign Ministry has not been officially informed yet by the Venezuelan Government regarding an indefinite postponement of the sixth meeting which should take place in Caraballeda. This information was given to this radio station by Colombian negotiator Carlos Holguin Holguin. Holguin said that in principle the 10 November date for a definite decision by the Venezuelan authorities on whether or not they accept the draft treaty on sea limits still stands.

Holguin said that the situation, in general terms, is this: There is opposition from minor groups in Venezuela and the positions of big groups such as the Democratic Action, Movement for Socialism and the Social Christian Party, to which the Venezuelan president belongs, are unknown. Holguin said that the postponement could have resulted from the formal opposition of one of the two big political parties of Venezuela. However, he noted, the Colombian Foreign Ministry knows nothing about this.

Holguin also referred to statements attributed to Venezuelan Negotiator Pedro Nikken which are contrary to the draft treaty. Holguin said that the statements by the Venezuelan negotiator would be a contradiction since he has defended the draft treaty just as it stands right now. Surely it is something that, after being published out of context, appears contrary to the agreement, Holguin said. Holguin also noted that the Colombian negotiators have read in Caracas newspapers statements by Nikken which are favorable to the sea limits treaty.

PRESIDENT PLEDGES ADDITIONAL SECURITY MEASURES IN MEDELLIN

PA301410 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Bogota--President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala sent a message to organized groups in Medellin today announcing that the government will spare no effort to restore peace and calm to the residents of Antioquia Department.

The president's message is addressed to the civic and economic organizations of Antioquia Department, and outlines the measures the government is going to adopt to curb the high incidence of crime which has recently affected Medellin.

Among these measures are: The number of Administrative Department of Security [DAS], D-2 and F-2 agents will be increased and they will be given effective weapons to fight drug trafficking. Judges will be afforded special protection and they in turn will make every effort to discharge their duties in a decorous manner. The soldiers, policemen and DAS agents in Medellin will be given better weapons and means of transportation and communications. The government will expedite the procedures so that Medellin can carry out a number of public projects, improve its public services and generate employment.

COMMUNIST PARTY DENIES GIVING AID, SUPPORT TO FARC

PA310106 Paris AFP in Spanish 1613 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Bogota, 29 Oct (AFP)--The Colombian Communist Party today denied that it has any ties with the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) guerrillas.

Gilberto Viera, secretary general of the Colombian Communist Party, said before the Chamber of Representatives that his party does not support or help the FARC, which is one of the country's most active seditious groups.

Several days ago, Defense Minister Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva affirmed that the Communist Party was helping the FARC not only with arms and money, but that many of its members had been given guerrilla training.

Viera emphatically denied that the FARC is the "armed branch" of the Colombian Communist Party, but said that "the communists have great admiration and respect for the guerrillas. They are people who have risen up in arms for a political ideal which they have chosen and they are doing this to protest the despotism which is being practiced under the state of siege."

ARMY KILLS FARC MEMBER IN BUCARAMANGA CLASH

PA011609 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1826 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Bucaramanga, Colombia, 31 Oct (EFE)--The second in command of the 4th Front of the "Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia" (FARC), alias "Eden," was killed during an armed clash with regular troops, military sources reported here today. The guerrilla was killed in Puerto Pinzon while five other guerrillas who were accompanying him were apparently wounded and fled.

The military commander of Santander Province indicated that the guerrillas, who were caught by surprise by one of the army columns, carried automatic weapons, mostly Soviet made.

It was also learned that a guerrilla known as "Camila" was arrested in the same place and was found in possession of identification cards for membership in the Communist Party of Colombia. Apparently, the woman was in charge of issuing cards to militants in the area of Santander.

PRESIDENT HERRERA DOUBTS BORDER TALKS CAN RESUME ON SCHEDULE

PA040059 Paris AFP in Spanish 0011 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Caracas, 3 Nov (AFP)--Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins said here today that he believes that it is impossible to resume the sixth round of talks on the Colombian-Venezuelan border conflict on 10 November as scheduled.

The sixth round of talks was interrupted here in the middle of October so that both countries could conduct consultations on the draft of the border agreement. In Venezuela, statements are being made very day on the issue. Most statements reject the agreement drafted by negotiators from the two countries.

MORE DEMONSTRATIONS IN MERIDA AS POLICE CONTROL CONTINUES

PA010019 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] The city of Merida continues under police control following new demonstrations and disturbances which have injured many people, including students, policemen and national guardsmen. There is a tense atmosphere here today and the city is under the control of the police and the army, who are afraid that more disturbances might occur.

A student was reported killed, but this was later denied. One wounded student, Miguel (Sangroni Saul), is in the university hospital. The other wounded students are Luis Antonio Aguilar, Luis Martinez, Antonio Saavedra, Abel Perez and Pedro Leon. All of them were shot during yesterday's demonstrations.

It was also learned that 19 policemen, including two officers, and 4 national guardsmen were seriously injured.

The Merida Chamber of Commerce has estimated damages at 45 million bolivares. According to eyewitnesses looting was committed by a gang of hoodlums who slipped in among the demonstrators.

Meanwhile, the president of the Students Federation of the University of Los Andes, (Caraxiolo) Leon, remains in prison in Valencia. Leon was arrested after he and other students from the University of Carabobo perpetrated the so-called taking of Valencia.

The students and authorities of Merida feel that the situation is very serious and that the violence might increase. The problems began with a budget crisis at the University of Los Andes, which is on the verge of closing down.

LA PRENSA PUBLISHES PANAMA-USSR TRADE AGREEMENT

PA031237 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 2 Nov 80 p 4c

[Trade agreement between the Republic of Panama and the USSR, 8 October 1979]

[Text] The Government of the Republic of Panama and the Government of the USSR, in order to contribute to the development and strengthening of trade relations between the two countries, based on equality and reciprocal advantages, have agreed on the following:

Article 1

The two parties grant each other the status of most favored nation in all trade matters.

This article does not include prerogatives and privileges already granted or to be granted in the future to bordering countries so as to help border trade.

Regarding the Republic of Panama this status will not affect:

A. Prerogatives and privileges already granted, or to be granted in the future to the Latin American Economic System member countries and other Latin American countries.

B. Prerogatives and privileges already granted or to be granted in the future to developing countries.

Article 2

The two parties will grant the necessary aid in the import and export of goods from one country to the other, according to the laws, rules and regulations existing in each country.

Article 3

Business transactions covered by the present agreement will be conducted between natural and legal Panamanian officials and private persons on the one part and Soviet foreign trade organizations in the role of independent legal persons on the other. Transactions will be conducted within the framework of existing laws in each country regarding imports, exports and control of foreign exchange.

Article 4

Merchandise transactions conducted under the present agreement will be agreed upon by the two parties, according to prices on the main international markets.

Article 5

The two parties agree that all payments between the Republic of Panama and the USSR will be made in freely exchangeable currency according to existing regulations in each country.

Article 6

To insure better implementation of this agreement, the two parties will decide through diplomatic channels all matters pertaining to the financing and transportation of merchandise, as well as technological cooperation.

Article 7

The two parties will cooperate with each other regarding trade fairs to be conducted in the two countries and in organizing expositions in each other's countries, under conditions agreed upon by pertinent agencies of the two countries.

Articles consigned to fairs and expositions, as well as samples with no commercial value will be exempt from duties and similar taxes, as per each country's laws.

Article 8

The Republic of Panama agrees that the USSR will establish a trade mission in the Republic of Panama. The mission's legal status will be determined according to the stipulations contained in the annex to this agreement, which is part of the same.

The USSR agrees that the Republic of Panama may establish its trade mission whenever it deems it necessary. This mission, its officials, and offices will reciprocally enjoy the same immunities and privileges granted to the USSR Trade Mission's officials and offices in Panama.

Article 9

At the request of one of the parties, the two countries will meet alternately in Panama and Moscow to fulfill the present agreement and, if necessary to draft recommendations aimed at developing trade between the USSR and the Republic of Panama.

Article 10

This agreement will be in effect provisionally upon being signed and will be definitely in effect when the two parties, after having fulfilled the requirements of their respective laws, give notice of their ratification.

The duration of the agreement will be of 2 years, automatically renewable year after year, unless one of the parties notifies the other, at least 6 months before the expiration date of the agreement, of its decision not to renew the agreement.

Prepared in Panama 8 October 1979, in two originals, both in Spanish and Russian, both originals being equally valid.

Representing the Government of the Republic of Panama

Representing the Government of the USSR.

Annex On the legal status of the USSR Trade Mission in Panama

Article 1

The USSR Trade Mission in the Republic of Panama will conduct the following functions:

- A. To contribute to develop trade relations between the USSR and the Republic of Panama;
- B. To present the USSR trade interests in the Republic of Panama in anything concerning USSR foreign trade; and
- C. To help USSR foreign trade organizations in purchases, sales, and other commercial transactions.

Article 2

The USSR Trade Mission will have its offices in the City of Panama.

The trade representative and his substitutes will enjoy all the privileges and immunities granted by international law to members of foreign diplomatic missions.

Administrative and technical, as well as service personnel of the trade missions will enjoy all the privileges and immunities granted to the corresponding category of personnel of foreign diplomatic missions

The offices of the trade mission will enjoy all the immunities and privileges granted to offices of foreign diplomatic missions

The trade mission will have the right to use codes in its correspondence.

The trade mission will not be subject to regulations on commercial registry.

Article 3

The establishment of the USSR Trade Mission in Panama will in no way hinder the rights of Panamanian natural or legal persons, or of USSR foreign trade organizations to conduct business transactions among themselves.

Chamber of Commerce Protest

PA030436 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 30 Oct 80 pp 1, 10

[Text] The Chamber of Commerce, industries and Agriculture of Panama has asked the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives to postpone the discussions on the agreement between the Republic of Panama and the Soviet Union. A letter sent by Edgardo Carles, acting president of the Chamber of Commerce, to Luis de Leon Arias, president of the "Popular Power," states: "Before approving agreements with that power, we must realize that the Soviet Union is the leader of the communist system, the declared enemy of the free enterprise system and freedom of expression, and that the Marxist-Leninist ideology is in open contradiction with the culture, democratic customs, the social and political systems and the religious traditions of our people." The note from the Chamber of Commerce concludes by stating: "Consequently, we ask for a postponement of the discussions on that agreement so that it can be studied and all the sectors of the nation can evaluate the agreement's content, measure its effects and express their own opinions."

Local Business Group's Protest

PA032231 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 3 Nov 80 p 1

[Excerpt] The Chamber of Commerce of Santiago de Veraguas has sent a telegram to this newspaper to vigorously protest the presence of members of a Soviet trade mission in our country. The telegram from the Chamber of Commerce of Santiago de Veraguas is another protest against the relations that our government is trying to establish with the Soviet Union without consulting the majority of the country's people. Important business sectors have been holding meetings to evaluate the effects that the ratification of the trade treaty with the USSR, which is currently under discussion at the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives, would have on our national security and on business activities in Panama. Reports obtained by this newspaper reveal that trade relations with the USSR would be of no benefit to Panama because we cannot export much to the Soviets as we do not have that much that may be of interest to them.

FOREIGN MINISTER CITES EFFECT OF U.S. ELECTIONS ON TREATY

PA310027 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores presented his annual report to the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives yesterday afternoon. Foreign Minister Ozores said things of great importance for the citizens in general:

[Begin recording] The Panamanian Government has made a formal protest to the U.S. Government, not over the presence, but over the type of training that a group of Salvadoran military personnel was receiving in the School of the Americas. We hope this will not happen again, but should it happen, we will continue insisting that the School of the Americas play a totally different role than it has been playing in the past few years. As to the measures to be adopted in case Mr Reagan wins the U.S. election, in truth that does not worry us. Mr Reagan has repeatedly expressed views--and this has come as no surprise, since his views have been known for years--against the Torrijos-Carter treaties. If by chance he did achieve the U.S. presidency, he will find a treaty that has not only been signed, but also ratified by both countries. In other words, the treaty is in effect. I would like to inform you that President Royo has just completed a very lengthy report that will be submitted shortly to the U.S. president explaining in careful detail our position on the violations of both the letter and the spirit of the treaties. This is valid for the U.S. executive branch, regardless of whether Carter remains in the White House or Reagan comes in. In other words, the Panamanian Government's and people's determination and correct position will remain unchanged regardless of who the president of the United States is. [end recording]

EL SALVADOR, HONDURAS SIGN GENERAL PEACE TREATY IN LIMA

Text of Treaty

PA021815 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 31 Oct 80

["General Peace Treaty" between the Republics of El Salvador and Honduras signed on 30 October at the government palace in Lima, Peru: read alternately by "a delegate from El Salvador and Honduras"--live]

[Text] The Governments of El Salvador and Honduras, inspired by the high spirit of fraternity and by tradition and their profound historical and cultural ties that constitute the natural basis of their relations at all levels, desirous of guaranteeing a firm and lasting peace that will never be broken and on the basis of which they can establish the basis of productive coexistence, persuaded that harmony and active co-operation between the two republics is indispensable for the development of their respective peoples, aware that the consolidation of peace between the two peoples and governments is a real and indispensable contribution to the sacred cause of the reconstruction of the Central American fatherland, certain that they are accurately interpreting the desires and feelings that are most vivid and rooted in the feelings of solidarity of both peoples, grateful for the most valuable mediation of the illustrious jurisconsult, Dr Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero, whose profound patience and great presence have contributed notably to the achievement of the definitive agreement, in compliance with the agreement signed in Washington on 6 October 1976, under which a mediation procedure was adopted, have appointed as their respective plenipotentiaries Fidel Chavez Mena, minister of foreign relations of El Salvador and Col Cesar Elvir Sierra, secretary of foreign relations of Honduras, who, after it was found that they were duly authorized to do so, agreed to signed the following general peace treaty:

Title 1. Peace and Treaty

Chapter 1. Peace

Article 1. The Governments of El Salvador and Honduras reaffirm their conviction that peace is indispensable for the harmonious coexistence and development of their peoples and agree, formally and solemnly, to consider eliminated the differences that have temporarily separated the two states. Consequently, they declare their firm intention to maintain, preserve, and consolidate peace between themselves and renounce, in their relations, the use of force, threat or any type of pressure or aggression, as well as any action or omission that is incompatible with the principles of international law.

Article 2. Between El Salvador and Honduras and between the citizens of the two states, there will be a firm and perpetual peace, solid fraternity and permanent, constructive cooperation.

Article 3. Both parties agree to resolve by peaceful means, and in accordance with the principles and norms of international law, any difference of any kind that may arise between them in the future.

Article 4. Similarly, they pledge to instill in the spirits and the minds of their respective inhabitants, through educational and cultural programs, respect for the dignity of both states and their citizens and an awareness of the urgent need for close cooperation between the two countries for mutual advancement and to better serve the authentic Central American ideal.

Article 5. Each of the governments, respecting the principle of freedom of expression and thought, will seek the cooperation of the various communications media in order to make the intention announced in the preceding article effective.

Chapter 2. Treaty

Article 6. After an analysis of the various treaties, both bilateral and multilateral, signed by the two parties from independence to the present, they agree that:

1. As far as bilateral treaties are concerned, their status is determined by the provisions of each treaty, depending on its nature, objective and purpose, its duration or deadline and its possible replacement of subsequent instruments.
2. The two governments pledge to comply with multilateral treaties to which both states are signatory, with the exception of:
 - A. Those which may have been denounced by either of the parties.
 - B. The provisions of any others on which either of the parties has expressed reservations in unilateral declarations, without detriment to the provisions of Article 35 of the present treaty.

Title 2. Free Transit

Article 7. Beginning with the effective date of this treaty, each of the parties will permit free transit through its territory, without discrimination of any kind, to persons, goods and vehicles of the other party, in accordance with the laws and regulations of the state being transited.

Article 8. For the purposes of the present title, the following definitions will apply:

- A. Free transit of persons means the entry into the territory of one of the parties and the free circulation therein, by citizens of the other party, for a specific period of time and without the intention to remain therein.
- B. Free transit of goods means the transportation in vehicles or by any other means of merchandise or goods across the territory of one of the parties for departure to a third country. The entry of capital goods and merchandise from one of the parties to a destination in the other will be regulated by the provisions established in this regard in the treaty covering the Central American Common Market for the trade treaty between the two countries.
- C. Free transit of vehicles means the entry for a specific period into the territory of one of the parties and the free circulation therein by vehicles registered in the other country.

Article 9. The free transit of persons, goods or vehicles will be effected by any of the routes legally indicated for this purpose by each of the states and through the fulfillment of requirements equal to those applied in each of the contracting states to persons, goods and vehicles of any other Central American country.

Title 3. Diplomatic and Consular Relations

Article 10. Once this treaty goes into effect, the diplomatic and consular relations between the two countries will be fully restored without the need for any other formality.

Article 11. Each of the parties will make a special effort to guarantee to the members of the diplomatic mission of the other country full enjoyment of the privileges and immunities to which they are entitled in conformity with existing treaties and with international practice and will also seek to ensure constant respect for the freedom of communication of the mission for all official purposes and inviolability of the correspondence and of the locale, vehicles and other properties of the mission.

Article 12. Similarly, each of the parties must guarantee the full enjoyment of the prerogatives to which the consular (offices) and consular officials of the other party are entitled.

Article 13. Each of the parties is, moreover, obliged to provide continuous and effective protection to the embassy and consular offices of the other party, as well as to the personnel of those offices, their families and their residences.

Article 14. Within a period of no more than 30 days from the date that this treaty goes into effect, the parties will proceed to reopen their respective embassies, as well as to accredit the chiefs of mission and notify the diplomatic personnel of said embassies.

Article 15. The consular offices, their (?purposes) and their corresponding functions may be determined by the simple exchange of notes in line with consular law and the practices established by the two parties.

Title 4. Border Issues

Chapter 1. On the Demarcated Border

Article 14. The contracting parties agree, through the present treaty, to demarcate the border between the two republics in those sections in which there are no disputes. They are the following:

Section 1. The area called El Trifinio, in other words, the top of Montecristo Hill, noted by delegates of the three states in Memorandum No 30.5 of the special El Salvador-Guatemala-Honduras commission, prepared on 23 and 24 [month indistinct] 1935, in Chiquimula, Republic of Guatemala.

Section 2. From the top of (Cafetal) Hill to the source of the Gualcho Stream and from there to the confluence of that stream with the Lempa River. From this point, downriver on the Lempa to the confluence with that river of the following streams: [name indistinct], Pacaya, (Los Marínes) and (Marbarraya). From this point upriver on that stream to its source and from there in a direct line to the (Cayahuana) Cliff.

Section 3. From the confluence of the Chiquita or Oscura Stream with the Sumpul River, downriver to the river's confluence with the Pacacio River, from this point up the Pacacio River to the Pacacio marker, which is in the river itself.

Section 4. From the marker called (Poza del Cajon) on the Amatillo or Gualcuquin River, downriver to its confluence with the Lempa River and down that river to its confluence with the Guarajambala or Black River.

Section 5. From the confluence of the Guarajambala or Black River to the Lempa River downriver to that river's confluence with the Torola River and from here upriver on the Torola to La Orilla Stream and from this point upstream to the source of the stream.

Section 6. From the marker at Mal Paso of (Sibilate) to the top of the marker at (Coloradizo) Hill, from there to the top of (Coloradizo), at the source of the (Guadalastica) Stream, and from there down to where the stream flows into the San Antonio [words indistinct] River and downstream to the river's confluence with the Torola River and up the Torola to the point where it receives, on its northern bank, the (Mancocucagua) Stream.

Section 7. From Umiré Pass on the Umiré River downriver to where its name is changed to (Guaquínquilo Pescado) River, and downriver to where it flows into the Goascoran and further downriver to the point known as Los Amates on the Goascoran River.

Article 17. The border lines indicated in Article 16 are definitive borders between the two states and will be invariable in perpetuity.

Chapter 2. On the Joint Boundary Commission

Article 18. The joint Salvadoran-Honduran boundary commission, created and installed in office on 1 May 1980, the charter of which forms a part of this treaty, will have the following functions once the treaty goes into effect:

1. To demarcate the borders described in Article 16 of this treaty.
2. To establish the borders in areas not listed in Article 16 of this treaty.
3. To demarcate the border lines in areas in dispute once the delimitation of those borders is concluded, and
4. To determine the juridical status of islands and maritime areas.

Article 19. The commission will carry out the functions stipulated in the preceding article within the period of 5 years starting from the date that the present treaty goes into effect. In order that the joint border commission may carry out these functions, the parties will provide it with an adequate number of competent personnel.

Article 20. The commission, in its first working session, will adopt its own bylaws in conformity with the provisions of the present treaty. This session must be held within the 15 days following the date that this agreement goes into effect.

Article 21. For greater effectiveness in fulfillment of the duties provided for in Article 18, the joint boundary commission will carry out the following tasks:

1. Complete the basic geodesic and topographical surveys needed to update existing cartographical documents regarding the border.
2. Demarcate the defined border and carry out the tasks indicated in Article 24.
3. Establish the border in areas not included in Article 16, trying to reach an agreement between the parties in accordance with the provisions of the present treaty and, once the agreement is reached, immediately begin the tasks described in Article 29 regarding demarcation.
4. Determine the juridical status of islands and maritime areas after updating cartographic documents and reconnoitering areas if needed.

Article 22. Once the joint boundary commission has begun operations in conformity with this treaty, it will not be able to suspend its efforts for any reason. If there should be any obstacle to the continuation of these efforts, the governments will take the necessary measures to resolve it as soon as possible.

Article 23. Expenses evolving from the operations of the joint boundary commission will be shared equally by the two governments. Each state will cover the salaries, travel expenses and other expenditures of their own citizens. The two governments will provide security and protection for the members of the boundary commission and their auxiliary personnel in the fulfillment of their duties. To this end, they will provide whatever escorts are needed. The members of the boundary commission will have the status of diplomats and will by right enjoy the immunities, prerogatives and privileges conferred on diplomats under international law.

Chapter 3. On the Demarcation of the Defined Border

Article 24. The joint boundary commission, to demarcate the border as described in Article 16 of this treaty, will proceed to carry out its duties after a reconnaissance of said border to determine its demographic viability. The commission will [words indistinct] columns and permanent monuments that will make the border area visible, and will prepare and publish the final maps of the respective sections, which, once approved by both governments, will become an integral part of this treaty. The (?monuments) will be numbered in sequence and their geographical location, as well as the important geographic points related to them will be noted on the final maps.

Article 25. When there is a technical disagreement, that is, a matter that is strictly related to engineering, between the two national sections regarding some point in the demarcation of the border, the joint commission will refer the matter for resolution, within no more than 30 days, to an engineering expert who [words indistinct] and will resolve the matter with impartiality, who will be chosen by the parties for each specific case. If the parties are unable to reach an agreement on the appointment of the third party, within 30 days counted from the date of the disagreement, either of them may request that the Panamerican Institute of Geography and History of the OAS appoint the third party, who will have to meet the same requirements as the expert mentioned above.

The decision of the third party, which will be definitive, must be issued within no more than 30 days from the date on which he announces his acceptance of the post.

Chapter 4. On the Delimitation of the Undefined Border

Article 26. For the delimitation of the border in disputed areas, the joint boundary commission will use as a basis the documents issued by the Crown of Spain or any other lay or ecclesiastical Spanish authority during the colonial period which indicate the jurisdictions or limits of territories or populations. Finally, the commission will take into account all juridical, historical, legal or any other kind of evidence, arguments and reasoning presented by the parties, that are admissible under international law.

Article 27. The joint boundary commission will propose to each of the governments the border line that will be drawn in the disputed areas, or in one or more areas, as applicable, by means of a memorandum [acta] that will be prepared in triplicate and duly signed by the members of the respective national sections. One copy will be sent to each government within 3 days after it signed. Within a period of 60 days from the date of the memorandum, the two governments, in the event that they approve the commission's proposal, will sign the corresponding protocol that will record the content of the memorandum and it will be considered an integral part of the present treaty.

Article 28. In the event that there are discrepancies between the national sections of the joint boundary commission on the delimitation of the border, this discrepancy will be noted in a memorandum, with mention of the criteria on which the positions are based and the points of difference, which should be sent to each government for possible solution through diplomatic negotiation.

The governments will issue a statement on the discrepancy within a period of 60 days from the date on which they received the memorandum and will inform the commission of the results achieved for the pertinent purposes.

Article 29. In cases in which there is agreement by the two governments on the delimitation of the border in disputed areas, the commission will proceed to demarcate the border on site and will construct the markers and monuments that will make this border visible and lasting. It will review the final calculation of the geographic positions and proceed to the preparation and drafting of the final maps which, once approved by the two governments, will be considered an integral part of this treaty.

Article 30. In the event that there is a technical disagreement between the national parties of the joint boundary commission with regard to some point in the demarcation of the border in disputed areas, the rules of Article 25 of this treaty will apply.

Chapter 5. On the Solution of Disputes by the International Court of Justice

Article 31. If, at the end of the 5-year period established in Article 19 of this treaty, a total agreement has not been reached regarding borders in disputed areas, and regarding the juridical status of islands and maritime areas, or if the agreements provided for in Articles 27 and 28 of this treaty have not been attained, the parties agree that:

In the subsequent 6 months, they will proceed to negotiate and sign a pledge to jointly submit the existing conflict or conflicts to the International Court of Justice for decision.

Article 32. The pledge mentioned in the preceding article should include:

- A. The parties' submission to the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice for it to resolve the conflict or conflicts mentioned in the preceding article.
- B. The deadlines for the presentation of briefs and the number of such briefs, and
- C. The indication of any other procedural matter that may be pertinent.

The two governments will agree on a date for notifying the International Court of Justice of this commitment, but in the absence of an agreement, either of them may proceed to effect this notification after previously informing the other party through diplomatic channels.

Article 33. If within the 6-month period established in Article 31, the parties have been unable to reach an agreement on the terms of the commitment, either of them may unilaterally submit the existing conflict or conflicts for decision by the International Court of Justice, after having previously informed the other party of this action by diplomatic channels.

Article 34. Notwithstanding the terms of Articles 31 and 33 of this treaty, the parties, should they consider it appropriate, may by mutual agreement decide that the conflict be heard and ruled upon by a session [sala] of the International Court of Justice, making use of the procedures established in the statute and the regulations of said court.

Article 35. The express submission made here to the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, annuls, as regards the two parties, any reservation that one or the other of the two contracting parties has made with regard to the right or use of the empowering clause mentioned in Article 36, Paragraph 2, of the statute of the International Court of Justice.

The parties, jointly or separately, will inform the secretary general of the United Nations of the text of this article for purposes of annulling the forementioned reservations.

The notification mentioned in the preceding paragraph will take place between the 4th and 5th years provided for in Article 19 of this treaty, or when applicable, before there is recourse to the International Court of Justice under Article 39 of this agreement.

If this notification is not effected within the periods indicated, it will be understood for all purposes that the reservations existing in the referent statement of acceptance of the binding jurisdiction of the court will not be applicable to relations between the two republics. The two parties also pledge not to recognize any reservation which hinders the process of arriving at a definitive settlement of disputes. All the aforementioned is understood without altering the provisions of Article 38 of this treaty.

Article 36. The parties agree to fully implement, with complete good faith, the ruling of the International Court of Justice, empowering the joint boundary commission, to begin, within 6 months from the date of the court ruling, the demarcation, the rules on the subject contained in this treaty will be applied.

Chapter 6. General Provisions

Article 37. In the period before the total delimitation of the border is effected in conformity with the stipulations of this treaty, the two states pledge not to disrupt or alter, by means of any new deed, act or situation, the state of affairs existing in the areas of dispute before 14 July 1969, and pledge to restore this situation, to the extent that it has been altered, as well as to adopt, by mutual agreement, adequate measures to enforce actions taken at all times to guarantee tranquillity in those areas.

Political or military agreements reached after 1969 [words incistinct] will not detract from the rights that either state might have over the disputed areas.

Article 38. In the course of the 5-year period established in Article 19 of this treaty, as regards the delimitation of the areas of dispute, neither of the parties should have recourse unilaterally to another means of peaceful settlement of the conflict or present the issue to international organizations.

Article 39. Without detriment to the provisions of the preceding article of this treaty, the parties, by mutual agreement, may have recourse to the International Court of Justice before the completion of the 5 years stipulated in said provisions.

Title 5. The Central American Common Market

Article 40. El Salvador and Honduras declare their firm intention to contribute to the reorganization and strengthening of the Central American Common Market by promoting the signing of the corresponding treaty of Central American economic integration on more just and equitable bases in order to achieve the creation of a true economic and social community with the other Central American countries.

Article 41. Pending achievement of the objectives mentioned in Article (?36), the two governments will regulate their commercial relations through a bilateral trade treaty. For this purpose, both contracting parties pledge to appoint, within the period of 3 months from the date that this general treaty goes into effect, the respective delegates who will make up the commission in charge of formulating the corresponding plan.

Title 6. Claims and Differences

Article 42. Each party renounces the right to claim from the other indemnities and reparations for damages incurred as a result of the events which occurred in July 1969 and the period immediately (?preceding), and which consequently are directly or indirectly connected with the aforementioned events.

Title 7. [indistinct]

Article 43. Each party (?promises), as regards the citizens of the other party, to respect and protect their human rights and freedoms, to guarantee the free and full exercise of these rights and freedoms, and to take care that these rights are not violated by officials or by private citizens.

Article 44. Similarly, each party:

1. Will adapt its conduct to the principles consecrated in the OAS Charter, the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the American Convention on Human Rights or San Jose Pact.

2. Will permit the citizens of the other party to reside and establish themselves in its territory and to participate in any legal activity, subject only to the same immigration conditions and regulations that are applied to the citizens of any other Central American country.

Article 45. Within the Central Americanist precepts which inspire the parties, they pledge that their respective internal regulations will promote maximum respect for the human rights of the citizens of both states, especially the right to life, personal safety, freedom, property and the integrity of the family.

Title 8. Pledge of Faithful Compliance

Article 46. Both contracting parties pledge to faithfully comply with the present treaty. If in the future there should occur any differences or disagreement between El Salvador and Honduras because of the interpretation of these treaties and its protocols or annexes, as applicable, or in the countries' political, economic or other type of relationship, the two governments will seek the best solutions by means of direct negotiations, maintaining unchanged the spirit of peace and fraternity which made the signing of this treaty possible.

Title 9. Ratification and Application

Article 47. The present treaty will be approved and ratified by the parties in conformity with their own internal regulations and will go into effect on the date of the exchange of the respective instruments of ratification, which will take place in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, Central America.

Article 48. A copy of the present treaty will be deposited with the General Secretariat of the United Nations, for purposes of Article 102 of the UN Charter, and another copy will be deposited with the General Secretariat of the OAS.

In witness whereof, the aforementioned plenipotentiaries sign the present treaty in two equally authentic copies and affix their respective seals in the city of Lima, Peru, on 30 October 1980.

Fidel Chavez Mena, minister of foreign relations of El Salvador.

Cesar A. Elvir Sierra, secretary of state for foreign affairs of Honduras.

Salvadoran Foreign Minister's Speech

PA022015 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 0134 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Speech by Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena at signing ceremony of general peace treaty between El Salvador and Honduras at the government palace in Lima, Peru on 30 October--live]

[Excerpts] Your Excellency, the president of Peru and Mrs Belaunde Terry; Your Excellency, mediator Dr Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero; Your Excellencies, presidents of the government branches; Your Excellencies, the foreign ministers of Peru, Honduras, Costa Rica and Guatemala; Your Excellencies, the vice presidents of the republic; Your Excellencies, the chiefs of diplomatic missions; Your Excellencies, the president of the Council of Ministers and ministers of state; Your Excellency, chairman of the joint command of the armed forces and generals of the auxiliary forces; honorable delegations of Honduras and El Salvador; most illustrious auxiliary bishop of the Archdiocese of Lima; honorable mayor of Lima, ladies and gentlemen:

May my words be a vivid expression of the joy felt by the Salvadoran people and government on having arrived at peace with the sister republic of Honduras.

In this ceremony, we put an end to an unfortunate chapter of our history which brought us mourning, frustration and sorrow, the natural sequel of a conflict which should never have taken place. Our joy is particularly deep because it concerns the people to whom we have felt closest, most closely linked by history and tradition.

Some minutes ago, the anthems of Honduras and El Salvador were heard, as a symbol of the reencounter of two brother countries which had been separated by accidents of destiny. Our anthems transmit feelings of peace and fraternity. To the Honduran people, I send a warm embrace from the fraternal people of Salvador and I say to them that this is a happy day for us. We feel affection for them and we hope to maintain the same sincere ideal, a legacy of the past and the aspiration for the future; that is, union in a single fatherland that is great and prosperous in which peace, justice and freedom prevail. [applause]

After 11 years of conflict, we are at the culminating point of a lengthy effort to achieve harmony.

Peace is a state that is natural to the spiritual structure of human beings and of society, and it has dynamics that are manifested daily in cooperation, solidarity and exchange. For this reason, peace is the triumph of spirit and reason over force. With this conviction, I reject violence as a satisfactory solution for the problems of men and peoples. [applause]

However, the cause [of violence] must be eradicated to promote the peaceful path of dialogue. I cannot accept war between peoples as a legitimate means, just as I consider unacceptable terror and crime which seek to justify themselves on the basis of the end being pursued. The unity of mankind lies in the construction of a world in which peace is the supreme value, since war works through destruction and, therefore, runs contrary to reason and the destiny of mankind. Peace is the triumph of those who are dissatisfied with violence and it is cherished in homage to justice and [word indistinct]. Peace cures injuries and it can be seen as creative and full of hope for the future. Peace is tranquillity, reconciliation and friendship. In our particular case, it is the unequivocal triumph of fraternity.

I firmly maintain that peace is achieved by peoples and, therefore, the signing of this treaty is a demonstration of a determination formed in the consciences of both nations which led to the creation of the proper climate for finding the adequate, mutually satisfactory formulas that make the understanding reached a common victory.

I honestly believe that the signing of the general peace treaty between El Salvador and Honduras is an event of international importance, not only because of its intrinsic bilateral importance, but also because of its context in the present world. We must make this act known to other nations as a sign of optimism in a world shaken by desire for power, stubbornness and intolerance. In this context, thinking of the situation of violence with which my country is beset, it is necessary for me to send, from here, some words of fraternal and supportive encouragement to Salvadorans, indicating to them the immense possibilities offered by dialogue and the determination to find the paths of understanding and concord, with a change in attitude, in the form of putting aside warlike confrontation to bravely accept, as means of struggle, debate, negotiation and the civilized confrontation of ideas.

External peace should serve as a proper framework for internal pacification, for the establishment of a democratic, supportive, pluralistic and participatory society, to make full respect for human rights irrevocable in their broad range of civil, political, economic and social manifestations. Respect for the rights of man should be placed in contraposition to violence, injustice, abuses and imposition, no matter what the source. The mode of action should be directed toward guaranteeing to man his physical and moral integrity in the context of society. I invite Salvadorans to embark, with greatest enthusiasm, upon a crusade of peace, and I appeal to all sectors to initiate a new era of social harmony and economic progress. This base which we are forging today should be nourished and developed at the national level in a tenacious effort to eliminate the causes of the social disintegration generated by the blindness or the intransigence of certain retrogressive sectors. We must incessantly seek to establish high levels of social justice by means of a consolidation and broadening of structural reforms that satisfy the just desires for justice and freedom of all the Salvadoran people.

We express to our Central American brothers our desire to live in peace, as good neighbors and we say that we are prepared to practice tolerance as a value leading to understanding on the basis of mutual respect over and above the differences existing among the political, economic and social systems. We believe in strict compliance with the obligation to refrain from interfering in the affairs of other countries to avoid creating situations which would threaten peaceful coexistence.

We agree and we reaffirm that we will refrain from resorting to the threat or the use of force for the solution of differences and we commit ourselves to the search for peaceful means. We reiterate our belief in the free self-determination of peoples and the corresponding duty of other states to refrain from instigating, aiding or participating in acts of civil war or acts of terrorism in other states. The general peace treaty expresses our most cherished hopes for fraternity, a firm and lasting peace, harmony and active cooperation and our basic political position that the reconstruction of the Central American fatherland is a sacred cause. In pursuit of these objectives, two countries linked by geography, history, religion, traditions and culture, which share problems and hopes, have overcome their differences. With renewed enthusiasm the two are looking toward the future in a framework of links which have the solidity that comes from mature reflection. Attempts at reconciliation were finally fruitful and the multiple benefits can already be foreseen.

We have achieved peace and have thus dispelled dense, somber clouds. We will build that peace on the errors and successes of the past, despite the anguish and the needs of the present, with an eye to the hidden potential of the future.

Honduran Foreign Secretary's Speech

PA022310 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 0207 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Speech by Honduran Foreign Secretary Cesar Elvir Sierra at signing of general peace treaty between El Salvador and Honduras at the government palace in Lima, Peru on 30 October--live]

[Excerpts] The splendor of this hall and the memory that it is [words indistinct] sets the stage for the signing of the general peace treaty between Honduras and El Salvador. This solemn ceremony marks the successful culmination of the highest aspiration of the Honduran people and government: to live in peace with all nations on this earth, notably with the neighboring, fraternal countries which were once a part of a single Central American homeland. It is also the reaffirmation of the faith of my people and government in the peaceful procedures set forth by law to solve international disputes with the belief--proved by tonight's ceremony--that there are no problems between men and between nations that cannot be solved in a peaceful and civilized way.

We have reached an agreement after over 10 years of arduous and difficult negotiations, both political and military, in which I have fully participated through the design of Divine Providence. The negotiations began in the House of the Americas and were pursued in the fraternal nations of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, the United States, and finally in this city of viceroys in an encounter of three cultures--the Mayas, the Aztecs and the Incas.

All these events were marked by hope and discouragement, optimism and frustration. However, they were all achieved with respect, high civic-mindedness and the chivalry that characterizes negotiating the interests of two nations, each of which, naturally, advocates its sacred interests. Therefore, today with a (?promising) perspective we can see that all the talks were productive and that even those that disheartened us always had a positive result. It was precisely at one of those many, exhausting sessions--during which the Managua Pact and Protocol was signed--that the idea of resorting to mediation came up. An agreement to that effect was signed on 6 October 1976. Fortune smiled on us when none other than his excellency Don Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero, an illustrious former president of Peru and of the International Court of Justice, and now lifetime senator of the republic, was selected for the difficult role of mediator.

The contents of the peace treaty reveal the joint efforts of two nations which by tradition and out of a natural affinity have always been linked by close ties of friendship, noble common aspirations and obvious (?signs) of mutual understanding.

Therefore, for us this is a unique event in the history of Central America. Through us these noble nations are ratifying the formal commitment to strictly abide by every provision of the general peace treaty so as not to let down all those who have contributed [words indistinct] which today solidly ensures our friendship and confirms (?our) permanent devotion to the principles of international law.

We have tried to put a veil over past events so as to tackle our common destiny with a generous spirit, free of resentment or rancor. However, this does not mean that we should forget the painful experience gained from the 1969 events, let alone erase from our minds the memory of those courageous soldiers and citizens on both sides who fell on the battlefield in the name of the nation. Since they laid down their lives fulfilling a sacred task imposed by the nation, these poor men are the only ones who can have the laurels of victory. Their sacrifice was not futile and their heroic blood will be a tremendous inspiration for a new life of constant understanding, tolerance and mutual respect between their peoples.

The results of this negotiation move us because of the fruits it will bear between Honduras and El Salvador, and even among the other Central American brothers and in the entire world. While other nations settle their disputes through war or through imminent war, disregarding law and peace, here we are setting a peace-loving example and we are sowing coexistence and solidarity in a violent world.

The conflictive Central American situation is disquieting to the world and of profound concern to my country. Violence which for several years has shaken some of the area nations touches the deepest fibers of the Honduran people who cannot remain indifferent to the shedding of the blood of their brothers. History shows that violence, as a lethal plague, always seeks to extend itself and we, the residents of the area, cannot be unaware of the danger of possible contagion. But it is necessary to tell the world that Central America is being shaken by the terrible political, economic and social drama of the developing countries. Misery itself leads us to violence. Economic and social democracy for a fair is not a fair system now. Therefore, several decades ago Honduras undertook a process of economic and social change to achieve greater material and cultural benefits for the people. If those changes continue at the same pace within the climate of tranquillity we are enjoying today, no doubt in the end we will achieve the goals expected.

Right now my country is engaged in a historic process which will lead us to the establishment of a new institutional order, a situation similar to that recently experienced by Peruvian people. We are convinced that the integral development of the nation can be achieved only under an absolutely democratic government picked by the majority of the people and capable of ensuring justice to all. Political and social stability, and total respect for life, freedom and human dignity.

Honduras, in the very heart of Central America, is called upon to play an important geopolitical role in the area as a nation of freedom and democracy which tolerates the most diverse political and economic ideologies but which firmly defends the lifestyle which it has freely selected. We respect the principles of self-determination and noninterference in the internal affairs of other nations and, logically, we also expect the same respect from the other nations of the earth. We trust that a fair and worthy solution to the Honduran-Salvadoran issue will be a positive factor in relieving tension in the isthmus and from this very instant my country offers its most loyal and selfless co-operation to all the efforts made so that harmony and fraternity will again become trademarks of the Central America that Valle, Morazan, Arce, Molina, Delgado, (Farrugia), Larreynaga and all the others who made it independent dreamed of and that all the forefathers of America dreamed of.

I am intimately and firmly convinced that our efforts and those of preceding Honduran foreign secretaries, of whom I make special mention, have been successful because a fair, worthy and honorable solution has been achieved. Knowing the civic virtues of our people, their noble nature and their belief in peace, I have no doubt that the historic and transcendental document that we have signed today will be firmly supported by all our people. I also believe that Honduras and El Salvador, showing their highest attributes and their intention to have lasting peace, have produced a landmark with the reestablishment of their relations and the observance of the legal system of America which regulates harmony among nations.

It is obvious that international law as the supreme regulator of relations among nations is a living reality which can produce lofty results, thus contributing to a world of hope and a constant state of justice. A telling culmination of the application of those principles can be seen today as two neighboring republics, linked by historic ties, have erased profound differences and with a gesture that aggrandizes American international law have set an example to the world of dialogue and the use of the law as a way to achieve fraternal reconciliation. It is the hope of every American that this hemisphere will become a land of freedom and justice. This is a praiseworthy hope and I think Honduras and El Salvador have made a clear contribution to this because we can be free and fair in the international community at large only if we preserve peace and harmony among nations.

[Words indistinct] On behalf of the Honduran people and government and in my own behalf, our deep thanks to his excellency Don Fernando Belaunde Terry, president of the republic of Peru, his illustrious government and the noble Peruvian people in general for the very cordial welcome given us and the splendor that has marked this memorable event as a contribution to the strengthening of peace and understanding among nations. [applause]

Peruvian President's Closing Speech

PA030144 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 0237 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Speech by Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry during signing of general peace treaty between Honduras and El Salvador at government palace in Lima, on 30 October--live]

[Excerpts] With profound patriotism and deep human cordiality, El Salvador and Honduras have brought a new wave of invigorating American warmth to this government house. Thank you, Messrs Foreign Ministers; eternal thanks to your governments and peoples for choosing Peruvian soil to sign one of the noblest documents in hemispheric history. [applause]

At a time when the world is deeply worried about disputes in faraway places, the example set tonight by Honduras and El Salvador is very telling. I think that as Honduras and El Salvador are setting this example of peace for the planet, the nations of the hemisphere and the international development and credit institutions have a debt to pay. We must now take on the task of contributing to the development of the Central American nations, rich in material resources as well as rich in the spiritual wealth evidenced at this table. [applause]

As host for this unforgettable afternoon, I ask the international organizations to cast their eyes over the Central American map and see in the Gulf of Fonseca where El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua converge a great opportunity to draw up a master development plan which is tripartite but does not uselessly duplicate efforts. It is an excellent geographic opportunity to reach solutions which once and for all can put an end to the troubles that those nations are stoically experiencing. [applause]

The Peruvian people and government have to voice their profound thanks to both nations for honoring our country and for honoring one of the most beautiful and fertile towns in Peru--Arequipa--when they chose one of our most prominent men to help them reach this happy ending.

Report on Remarks, Ceremony

PY311908 Paris AFP in Spanish 0440 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Lima, 30 Oct (AFP)--Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde called upon world financial institutions here tonight to promote the development of Central America, in recognition of the desire for peace shown by Honduras and El Salvador. Belaunde spoke at the signing ceremony of the treaty which ended the border dispute between those two countries. The document was signed by the Honduran and Salvadoran foreign ministers in the presence of President Belaunde and Peruvian jurist Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero, who was named as the mediator by the Salvadoran and Honduran Governments.

In his speech, Belaunde said that the United Nations, the Organization of American States (OAS) and financial institutions are indebted to these nations and that they should repay them by promoting development plans to consolidate the peace they have achieved and to allow the Central American peoples to overcome the hardships they have been soically enduring. For his part, Bustamante y Rivero termed the ceremony a great event which should be a motivating example to promote universal agreement. Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez and Honduran Foreign Secretary Cesar Elvir Sierra also spoke at the ceremony held at the Lima government palace. They reasserted their governments' decision to consolidate peace and praised the role played by the Peruvian mediator. Congratulatory messages sent by UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, OAS Secretary General Alejandro Orfila and SELA Permanent Secretary Carlos Alzamora were also read at the ceremony.

COSTA RICA

NIEHAUS INVITES C.A. FOREIGN MINISTERS TO 7 NOV MEETING

PA040216 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Excerpt] A meeting of Central American foreign ministers may be held here next Friday, Costa Rican Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus announced this afternoon.

The meeting convoked by the Costa Rican foreign minister is aimed at establishing contacts with the other isthmian governments in order to discuss various topics of mutual interest.

Although invitations are only now being extended to the Central American foreign ministers, it has already been announced that the agenda will be open so that each country can discuss the topics of its choice.

SPADAFORA'S VISIT FOR 'PROFESSIONAL REASONS'

PA040247 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Public Security Minister Carlos Arguedas le Franc affirmed today that Dr Hugo Spadafora has come to Costa Rica for professional reasons. Medical matters connected with the publication of a book are basically the reasons why Spadafora has remained in Costa Rica for several days. According to Arguedas le Franc, Dr Spadafora has reported his whereabouts, the place where he is lodged and the names of the people he is contacting here. Spadafora was very concerned about certain reports in the media that he was here illegally.

EL SALVADOR

JUNTA MEMBER MAJANO SURVIVES ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT

PA040320 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1217 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Col Adolfo Arnaldo Majano Ramos informed out reporter that he came out unscathed from a murder attempt by unidentified persons near the Agrarian Reform Institute. Colonel Majano informed this news service that the attack was well synchronized and was executed at the precise moment his armored vehicle passed the spot, where a pit almost 3 meters square was gouged out by the explosion.

Colonel Majano said that after the dynamite explosions, his automobile was fired on from the southeastern side. The area is patrolled by police. Majano's bodyguards wanted to repel the attack but Majano ordered them not to. Colonel Majano said he is proud of his bodyguards whom he congratulated for their courage. He also said that he believes that the attack against him was committed by those who attack the church and other national sectors in this country who seek progress. He added that the authors of this attack are the same ones who have attacked honest citizens, and that the attack has confirmed his position in favor of the Salvadorans.

Colonel Majano also said that there have been rumors of a coup d'etat and that this could be part of the plan. He also said that there is no reason to hold (Jose Paz), who was kidnapped several days ago by unidentified persons.

FDR'S UNGO DENOUNCES U.S. AID, 'PUTRID REGIME'

PA012126 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 28 Oct 80 p 9

[Text] Without U.S. support, the civilian-military junta ruling in El Salvador would not remain in power even 24 hours, Guillermo Ungo, one of the leaders of El Salvador's Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR], said at a news conference held at the UN headquarters in New York.

Ungo stressed that Washington gives the Salvadoran regime financial, diplomatic and military aid. He added that the United States seeks to prolong the agony of that putrid regime and with its actions it is not only hindering the peaceful solution of the crisis affecting that Central American country, but it is also aggravating the situation in the entire area.

With U.S. weapons and with the help of U.S. advisers, El Salvadoran reaction has killed more than 7,000 people this year alone, most of them have been old people, women and children. In recent times, an average of 70 Salvadorans are killed in El Salvador. [sentence as published]

GROUP ATTACKS NEJAPA, DESTROYS COMMUNICATIONS OFFICE

PA040259 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1225 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Between 0100 and 0130 this morning, a group of heavily armed men arrived in Nejapa and destroyed the National Telecommunications Administration offices, totally disrupting communications in the area. They also looted several of the local shops, among them the [word indistinct] distributor in Nejapa, where the group stole many articles.

At about the same time, the group engaged in a shootout that lasted between 30 and 45 minutes. In order to prevent the arrival of security forces, they erected barricades across the main roads leading into Nejapa.

FIVE RURAL TROOPERS KILLED BY GUERRILLAS

PA032309 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1600 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 3 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Authorities have reported that five rural troopers--paramilitary personnel serving the army--were killed by leftist guerrillas early this morning in a rural area, 56 km northeast of the Salvadoran capital. According to the official report, the five troopers were ambushed by a large guerrilla group while patrolling near the town.

MANAGER OF INTERNATIONAL FAIR SHOT TO DEATH

PA032129 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 2054 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Following up on our earlier report on the attack on Mr Manuel de Jesus Rivas Rodriguez, manager of the international fair of El Salvador, we can report that Rivas Rodriguez died in the Salvadorena Polyclinic at 1345 today. One of the doctors who cared for Rivas Rodriguez, Dr (Gochez) of the Salvadorena Polyclinic, has confirmed that the manager of the international fair died at 1345 in the Salvadorena clinic.

He had two bullet wounds. One in the left cheek and the other, made by a high-caliber weapon, in his chest. This second wound produced his death almost instantly.

Relatives of Rivas Rodriguez say he was 55 years old. The attack took place at 1328 at the main entrance to the parking lot of the Financiero Bank on Los Heroes Boulevard.

CHURCH CONCERNED FOR ARRESTEES; 21 FOUND DEAD

PA040333 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1756 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] The Salvadoran church is concerned over the fate of some 60 people arrested during an operation carried out last Saturday in Amatepec neighborhood, [words indistinct] Morazan and other neighboring areas.

This morning, the archbishopric announced through the legal aid office that 21 of those arrested were found dead less than 48 hours after being detained. Of these, 10 were found in Apopa, 3 in Santa Tecla and 8 near El Asilo Beach resort.

The legal aid office has announced that it will demand an explanation from the National Defense Ministry on the death of those arrested in the military operation. It will also demand respect for the lives of the other 40 people arrested.

ARCHBISHOP CALLS FOR 'HUMANIZATION' OF CONFLICT

PA040150 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1723 GMT 2 Nov 80

[By Mauro Espinoza Fernandez]

[Text] San Salvador, 2 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, the apostolic administrator of San Salvador, has asked the leftwing and the government "to humanize the conflict." He again condemned all violence. He said that a dialogue between the parties in conflict "seems impossible."

"We cannot deny the fact that this undeclared war exists. Too much time has passed and we have gone too far: A dialogue between the two groups in conflict seems impossible," Rivera y Damas said today in his Sunday homily.

He issued a call to what he described as "the indifferent and neutral majority" of Salvadorans to set an example and to help overcome the crisis of policial violence which has resulted in 8,000 deaths this year.

"As a Salvadoran, it hurts me to hear others speak ill of our country and to see that it has a bad image abroad. However, as a Christian, I believe that our situation is what we must change not our image abroad," he said.

Both the government and certain private sector groups have accused the international communications media of participating in a plot to damage El Salvador's image abroad.

Rivera y Damas said that leftist violence, with its "reprisals" and "executions," could not be denied, but that "the government's selective repression" must also be condemned. He condemned the recent assassinations of national university rector Felix Antonio Ulloa and his driver Francisco Cuellar, as well as that of Ramon Valladares, a Salvadoran Human Rights Commission employee.

"Like the deaths of thousands of other Salvadorans, these deaths are not the result of confrontations, but of a selective repression that subjects El Salvador to a continuous All Souls Day," Rivera y Damas added.

He then asked the government to release some 66 people arrested by government forces during the week. He also asked the kidnappers of Herbert Carlos Zomotea, trustee of the Salvadoran Association of Petroleum Distributors, to release him.

Regarding the signing of the peace treaty with Honduras, he said that it was "a long-awaited and happily fulfilled event."

"Honduras decreed a holiday on the occasion of the signing of the treaty, but that external happiness did not have the same effect in our country. Our people are anguished and are in no mood for holidays," Rivera y Damas commented. "I hope this peace gesture will serve as a stimulus for the people of each nation to strive to promote justice and respect for human rights within their boundaries," he added.

Rivera y Damas condemned both the assassination of peasants and market ladies attributed to either the Nationalist Democratic Organization (a rightist paramilitary group) or to the government's civil defense groups. He also condemned the crimes committed against townspeople by "government units directly, or indirectly by paramilitary death squad patrols."

At the end of his sermon, Rivera y Damas proposed certain measures which, according to him, would help "humanize the conflict:"

Both sides should try to respect the defenseless civilian population, particularly during armed clashes.

The victims of violence should be given protection through national or international institutions.

The storage centers for food, medicines and other articles, owned by either the church or the service institutions should be respected.

All hostile attitudes against the church and against humble people charged with alleged collaboration with the leftist popular groups should be repudiated.

GUATEMALA

AMBASSADOR WHITE'S ATTITUDE, U.S. 'LIBERALS' CRITICIZED

PA030422 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 22 Oct 80 P 2

["National Events" column: "Exported Revolutionaries"]

[Text] "We are carrying out a profound, not a superficial revolution; we are making decisive changes such as land reform in an experiment in the Central American area; we are...."

The person who said these words during a recent television interview was not a politician or regional chief of state or even a citizen from any of our nations basking in the sun. It was none other than the U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, Mr Robert White, being incredibly light in his handling of the domestic affairs of a neighboring country.

When he said "we are carrying out," he did so with great emphasis and an intonation that left no shadow of a doubt that he plays a decisive role in the government's decisions. He completely forgot--something that seems so natural to the U.S. diplomat--that he is a foreign envoy to a friendly government to which he owes respect and consideration and not a star boasting of his accomplishments. If indeed, as has been stated, he is acting on whim in El Salvador, a measure of prudence--being a little reserved so as not to make things so offensive--wouldn't do any harm. To Salvadorans regardless of their political hue, a diplomat's bragging about how he meddles in their country's domestic affairs must be shameful.

It is obvious that Mr White thinks and feels like a revolutionary and he enjoys the role he is playing in El Salvador. His eyes lit up as he discussed revolutionary development plans and the plans he has for the entire area as if he had suddenly taken off his mask and he rejoiced in his redeeming mission. This is common among certain Americans who are so-called liberals, but who in fact are pseudosocialists. I am not making up the pseudo part. That is what the split personality of these people in their way of thinking and acting leads people to believe. They are moderate dilettantes when it comes to their country but radical and daring when it comes to other nations.

The socialism of so-called liberals while they are acting in their own backyard is just a facade which goes no further than advocating civil rights for blacks, equal rights for women, legal use of marijuana and legal abortion. When it comes to social legislation, their theme song covers unemployment pensions, disability payments and tax burdens for the big trusts. All this always depends on public sentiment.

This means that U.S. "Liberals" know that revolutionary ideas have no effect on the deep strata of the American people, that they are accepted as a fringe element or as a mask, but that they are rejected as a lifestyle. The frustration of those who at some time feel swept away by their revolutionary ardor is enormous there and it needs an outlet. What they cannot ask for themselves, they have to advocate for others. That is where the process of exporting revolution, which some Americans practice as a sport, comes from. They practice it with the same enjoyment that others, more in tune with the real situation get from jogging in the hills.

The advantage of that kind of revolutionary advocacy is that one's own property is never threatened. The Kennedys, for instance, glory in advocating the destruction of the small nations' capital with the pretext of helping them out of their backwardness and as a sine qua non condition to overcome underdevelopment because while the property of others is being destroyed, one's own inheritance is safe. They can always turn their gaze to their plentiful ingots to convince themselves that the outside world, the world of the others, is not faring well precisely because of the accumulation of wealth.

In those nations they advocate the distribution of land but in the United States it is the large landowners who provide their bread and butter; they in turn protect the landowners in every way with subsidies and exemptions to keep the economy balanced. They advocate many political parties for us but they stick to the two-party system. They want to destroy our institutions while they brag about the solidity and stability of their own, and so on down the line. Their frustration and dreams of redemption are channeled toward their neighbors, reproaching us our deficiencies as if their own caused no harm. And the truth is they have as many deficiencies as the next fellow and that their reformist and revolutionary zeal would find fertile ground in their own soil. The words "we are carrying out" uttered by Ambassador White would be better put to use to end poverty, unemployment, vice, crime and social differences in his country if his "liberal" zeal is sincere and authentic. Otherwise, he should let our nations solve our own problems.

ALLEGED ORPA GUERRILLAS KILLED IN COATEPEQUE CLASH

PA031945 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] The security forces have killed three unidentified guerrillas who were said to have been members of the Armed People's Revolutionary Organization (ORPA) because of the propaganda found on them. The armed clash occurred near the San Jose Farm in Chaguite, Coatepeque. Reports gathered in this capital revealed that the combined forces of the police, the national guard and the army found a guerrilla camp and when they went to investigate they were met with gunfire. Three unidentified men were killed in the brief shootout. They were carrying weapons, a sawed-off carbine and ORPA propaganda.

MEDIA REPORTS MURDERS, KIDNAPPINGS, EXPLOSIONS

PA040120 [Editorial Report] Guatemalan media carry the following reports of violence in that country:

Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish at 0400 GMT on 31 October reports that in Coatepeque, Quezaltenango, five men attacked a house and killed Ruperto Sanchez Ortiz.

At 1200 GMT on 31 October, Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish reports that worker Jose Augusto Martinez, 51, and another worker, known only as Carlos Alberto, were kidnapped on the previous day at the Madre Tierra Sugar Mill, in Santa Lucia Cotzumalguapa, by armed men driving a pickup truck. They reportedly were intercepted while on their way to work and were forced to get into the vehicle.

Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish at 0400 GMT 3 November reports that the police deactivated a bomb placed by the silos of the National Agricultural Marketing Institute in La Democracia, Esquintla. It also reports that eight propaganda bombs went off in El Quiche.

Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish at 1200 GMT 3 November reports that several unidentified men ambushed and killed Pablo Haeussler, a prominent coffee grower, in Coatepeque. The same newscast reports that the bodies of four persons, including that of an inmate who was kidnapped last week, were found in Retalhuleu. The announcer said that they had all been tortured and shot. The same situation reports that unidentified men burst into a bar in Coatepeque and killed one of three workers who were sitting at a table there.

NICARAGUA

RAMIREZ, D'ESCOTO CITE U.S. GROUPS' SUPPORT

PA031816 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 26 Oct 80 pp 1, 10

[Text] Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, said yesterday on returning from the United States that the Nicaraguans must not view that country as something abstract but should know that there are many persons who support and favor our revolution despite the negative propaganda sown in certain sectors of the United States.

Ramirez Mercado, who together with Father Miguel D'Escoto attended a congress of teaching personnel or specialized Latin America researchers in Bloomington, Indiana, the United States, said that he had the opportunity of seeing the favorable opinion that exists in large U.S. sectors toward the Nicaraguan revolution.

He said that the Nicaraguan revolution is taken as an example in Latin America and as the opening of a new path for change.

The Nicaraguan delegation was given loud ovations by the participants in the panel on Central America, which was attended by more than 600 persons, including 500 U.S. citizens and 100 Latin Americans.

Regarding the rejection received from the same auditorium by James Cheek, the deputy assistant of state for inter-American affairs, Ramirez Mercado said that he spoke in very subjective terms about the real Nicaraguan situation.

According to dispatches from Bloomington, the Nicaraguan delegation responded to Cheek that his words had an interventionist tone.

"North American politics belong to the North Americans," Ramirez Mercado said yesterday "and we respect it..." referring to the 4 November elections.

We know that there are Nicaraguan sectors who consider that if Reagan wins the elections U.S. policy toward Nicaragua could change a lot, but "that would not change in the least the path of the revolution. It might change its strategic path," he said, "but never the base."

For his part Father Miguel D'Escoto said that this December or January Nicaragua might be the site of an international seminar of sociologists and intellectuals on the future of U.S. policy, regardless of who wins the coming U.S. elections.

Ramirez Mercado spoke about a visit which they made to Senator Edward Sorensen, the great friend of Nicaragua, who gave them an opportunity to meet with politicians, businessmen and prominent U.S. citizens with whom they held interesting and fruitful talks.

Referring to Senator Sorensen, Ramirez Mercado said that he has risked his own political career in his defense of the Nicaraguan revolution.

"We can say, he concluded, that all the sectors with which he met were very well impressed by the Nicaraguan revolutionary process."

ORTEGA, HASSAN ANSWER QUESTIONS ON 'FACE THE PEOPLE'

PA031748 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 25 Oct 80 pp 1, 12

[Article by Giralani Martinez]

[Text] The university community demonstrated its full identification with the revolutionary government during the "Face the People" program last night.

The students displayed enthusiasm and emotion toward the leaders of our people and our revolutionary process. The auditorium was completely full, which produced a suffocating heat, but those present remained resolutely in their places, asking questions and listening to the replies of those who participated in the event.

Diversity of Topics

The incorporation of most technicians into our revolutionary process as administrators of the state enterprises and the class struggle underway in our country were two of the many topics that were discussed.

The speakers on the program were Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega and Companero Moises Hassan, both members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction; Companero Jose Pasos, secretary of the Council of Higher Education; Education Minister Carlos Tunnerman; Companeros Mariano Fiallos Oyanguren and Bayardo Altamirano, rector and deputy rector of the National Autonomous University of Nicaragua (UNAN); and Companero Arnulfo Martinez, delegate of the Transportation Ministry.

Companero Noel Ernesto Zuniga's question about technicians who have not joined the revolutionary process was answered by Commander Daniel Ortega. He explained that in the past, technicians were unstable people who adapted themselves to whatever system or situation they were in. Their participation reflected the values of capitalism, the consumer mentality, the materialistic mentality.

At present, Ortega said, many technicians have joined the revolutionary process and have adjusted to the salary paid them today, a salary that was reduced from 40,000 cordobas to 10,000 cordobas.

Commander Ortega also commented on the problem that exists at certain work places, as regards the relationship between the technicians and the laborers and the fact that at times they clash with each other. He said that at times the problem occurs because some popular sectors have no clear idea of the step taken by the technicians when they join the process.

Revolution Open to All Technicians

For his part, Companero Moises Hassan said that any technician who honestly wishes to join in the revolution, the progress and the peace of our people will be welcomed. The revolution is also open to those technicians who for one reason or another failed to participate in the insurrection.

"The revolution is also open to those whose minds are more materialistically oriented. Let them put aside the pesos, the trips, the pleasures and show some love for our Nicaraguan people," Companero Hassan said.

Lack of Class Consciousness

Another interesting topic discussed by the leaders and the university was that of the working class. Commander Ortega said that the working and peasant classes are the fundamental bases of our revolution. He explained that the working class has been manipulated because the workers have not yet acquired class consciousness.

Ortega said that the strike is an instrument used by the bourgeoisie to weaken the revolutionary process. This occurs when there is no class consciousness. Ortega said that the ideological struggle is basic, that the worker must respond to the interests of his class. He mentioned that the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement infiltrates unions, allegedly supporting proletarian positions, because it claims to be the vanguard. The reactionaries clamor for labor union freedom and this destabilizes the revolution.

"The spirit of struggle of the times of Somozism, of the 1940's and 1960's must not be lost. It must be transformed to confront the different expressions that capitalism and Somozism continue to make in this country.

It must be transformed to confront the great task of the revolution, and the great task of forming the new man," Ortega told the students to let them know the position that they must take.

He emphasized that students cannot live a normal life when workers are being asked to make more effort and more sacrifices. He recommended that the students think daily of the working class in order to strengthen their spirit to further consolidate the revolution.

Removal of Irresponsible Students

Companero Moises Hassan, referring to the sense of responsibility that the student should have with regard to education, said that there will be no political justification for allowing a student to sit in a classroom six times to take the same class. That companero will be ousted from that seat. Another companero who is perhaps not in school, may deserve the seat.

Hassan said that one of the specific measures taken by the revolution with regard to education has been to make it free. To achieve this, the university budget was increased from 30 million cordobas to 151 million cordobas. "The intention is to make education available to all classes," Companero Hassan said.

Solidarity With the Salvadoran People

One question which generated much enthusiasm and emotion was why Nicaragua has not given material support to the Salvadoran people who are struggling for their liberation. Commander Ortega answered that to consolidate our revolution is to continuously aid the struggle of the Salvadoran people. As authentic revolutionaries, we have to act with a sense of responsibility. Everything that happens in Nicaragua will aid the Salvadoran struggle," he said.

He added: "Should there be intervention in El Salvador, it could be taken as an act of aggression against Central America and Latin America and Nicaragua will have the right to respond as it sees fit," Ortega said finally.

POLICEMEN DISMISSED FOR ABUSE OF AUTHORITY

PA031845 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Managua, ANN--Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge Martinez reported on Saturday that more than 1,500 policemen have been dismissed because of abuses of authority against Nicaraguan citizens. He said that if there were dishonest policemen in the past, now, the Sandinist people's revolution dismisses them and they are punished by the pertinent courts. In spite of our lack of experience, Borge said, we have made great progress establishing discipline, respect and technical capability within the police. He added that the policemen do not have the right to touch one hair on the heads of the prisoners, much less fire at the citizens, because the revolution abolished all the schemes of the past.

Borge also reported that the revolutionary government released 10 former guardsmen this week. They were not found guilty of any serious crimes against the Nicaraguan people. So far, 1,200 prisoners have testified, most of them accused of association for criminal purposes, crimes against international order and atrocious murders. [words indistinct]

BRIEFS

FISHING INSTITUTE GOALS--The Nicaraguan Fishing Institute [INPESCA] has surpassed the export goals for fish products proposed by the 1980 reactivation plan by 50 percent. This has resulted in more than \$24 million in foreign exchange so far this year. INPESCA produced 6,720,000 pounds of marine products of which 95 percent was exported to the United States and the remaining 5 percent was consumed locally. [Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 29 Oct 80 PA]

FINAL PROTOCOL OF INTERSPUTNIK MEETING SIGNED

FL031847 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] The final protocol of the ninth regular meeting of the Intersputnik International Cosmic Communications Council was signed in this capital by the heads of the 11 delegations attending the meeting. This year's Intersputnik work has made the international exchange of television programs and telephone and telegraph communications possible. This year the system became a permanent operation with the new multitruunk satellite in a geostationary orbit, with a coverage area which includes the majority of the countries in the world.

Among the agreements contained in the protocol signed by the participants, the most important are the development projects of the Intersputnik system on the basis of using geostationary satellites and the new equipment in ground stations which will make it possible to increase the capacity of the system and raise the reliability of the communications channels.

MINISTER FERNANDEZ OPENS SOCIALISTS EDUCATION CONFERENCE

FL032153 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2117 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Jose Ramon Fernandez, vice president of the Council of Ministers and head of the Ministry of Education [MINED], today officially opened the ninth conference of socialist countries' technical and professional education administrators. State delegations from socialist countries are attending the meeting, which will last until 6 November, at the Palace of Conventions. These countries are Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Mongolia, Laos, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia. Welcoming the delegations, Fernandez said that our country is honored to host the ninth conference, the first meeting of this kind to be held in Latin America. The head of MINED noted the efforts and resources devoted to our education, whose fundamental objective is to shape the communist personality and to respond to the growing demands of today's scientific-technical progress.

Fernandez also spoke at last year's school enrollment in Cuba, which exceeded 3.4 million. He noted that this year's school budget amounts to 1.34 billion pesos, that is, 16 times that which was assigned to education prior to 1959. Fernandez said that technical-professional education has received special attention since it is designed to educate the future workers and technicians required by the country's economic and social development. Noting the enrollment in technical and professional schools has risen to more than 200,000 students, Fernandez said that this figure is 12 times that prior to the triumph of the revolution. He stressed that intensive work has been devoted to improve our educational system and that in the past few years new study plans, programs and textbooks have been introduced that help educate our youth by means of a more scientific teaching of Marxist-Leninist principles.

The head of MINED said that our system of education also gives attention to raising the scientific-pedagogical and political-ideological levels of our teachers. As evidence of this, he mentioned our teachers' willingness to teach anywhere they are needed in the world.

HUNGARIAN PARTY OFFICIAL DELIVERS KADAR MESSAGE FOR CASTRO

FL032311 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Politburo member Dr Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado has received the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party delegation [MSZMP] headed by Janos Berecz, member of the Central Committee and chief of its Department of International Relations. The other member of the delegation is (Istvan Bognar), an official in the department. Present at the meeting for the Cuban side was Jesus Montane Oropesa, member of the Central Committee and chief of its General Department of Foreign Relations. During the meeting, which took place in a fraternal and friendly atmosphere, Berecz delivered a message from Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP, for Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba.

CASTRO CONGRATULATES 'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD ON REELECTION

FLO11344 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] A congratulatory message sent by the top Cuban leader, Fidel Castro, to his Yemeni counterpart, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, has been delivered in Aden by the Cuban ambassador to that country. The message from the first CP secretary and president of the Councils of State and Ministers of Cuba congratulates 'Ali Nasir Muhammad on his reelection as secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party and prime minister during the party's special congress.

'MYSTERIOUS LANDING' REPORTED EAST OF HAVANA, PATROLS INCREASED

PA032207 Paris AFP in Spanish 1910 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Havana, 3 Nov (AFP)--A mysterious landing of one or more vessels at Jibacoa Beach, 60 km east of Havana, has led to unconfirmed rumors here. Several diplomats have reported that police and army patrols increased considerably Saturday evening and Sunday morning. Roadblocks were put up along all roads leading to the area. Vehicles were searched and drivers and passengers were asked to identify themselves. Armed military patrols were seen Sunday morning near the beach. The press has not carried any explanation of such an unusual deployment of forces. Rumors vary. Some say that refugees disappointed with their stay in the United States have returned clandestinely, others claim that it was people leaving Cuba, while others mention the landing of a counterrevolutionary group.

CASTRO TOURS HAVANA PROVINCE, MATANZAS ON RED SUNDAY

FLO31129 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has toured various work centers in Havana and Matanzas Provinces on the occasion of Red Sunday in honor of the October Revolution and the Second PCC Congress. Among the Havana Province's centers visited was the 19 April farm in Quivican, where he expressed interest in the workers' experiences in horticulture and praised the good condition of the plants.

In Matanzas Province, the Cuban leader visited the Augusto Olivares and Arturo Suarez livestock-agricultural cooperatives in Jovellanos. While there he told newsmen that the two centers are marching in the vanguard of agricultural work and have reported very interesting initiatives. In this respect, he noted the good use of the soil and said it was an excellent example. When asked about Matanzas' sugar industry, Fidel said he had heard good things and noted that there was less rainfall in the region this year and added there had been more rainfall in the rest of the provinces, except Havana. He said that from what he had seen in Matanzas' cooperatives, there is no doubt every effort possible has been made with the sugarcane.

Referring to the Red Sunday activities, Fidel stated that during his tour of Havana Province he had seen great enthusiasm among the people as if they were celebrating a festivity. He added that even though he had arrived in Matanzas after the noon hour, he believed that there, as in the rest of the country, the mobilization was characterized by the same enthusiasm and termed it a great mobilization.

HART TOURS SANTIAGO DE CUBA CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

FLO31249 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Armando Hart, member of the PCC Politburo and Minister of Culture, has conducted an inspection tour of the cultural nights being held in Santiago de Cuba every weekend. The Cuban leader visited those places where professional and amateur artists perform and stressed after touring all areas, that the cultural nights in Heredia Street are a sure way of bringing fine and valuable entertainment to the people. In addition to the artistic performances, Santiago's cultural nights also offer exhibits of various art forms.

CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY CONSIDERS STRATEGY FOR 1980'S

FL031055 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 28 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, 27 Oct (CANA)--A high-powered working party considering a strategy for the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) in the 80's, was today into the second day of a session here, still aiming to wrap up their assignment by yearend.

This is the group's third session and it is expected to hear submissions from several regional institutions, including the Caribbean Association of Industry and Commerce (CAIC) and the Caribbean Congress of Labour (CCL).

Group leader, Mr William Demas, president of the Caribbean Development Bank, declined to give details of its session here, saying the group needed first to report to CARICOM governments.

However, one of the major submissions expected to be discussed comes from the CAIC, which has been pushing for a greater role for the Caribbean private sector in regional economic development.

CAIC is expected to urge establishment of a number of new institutions to support private sector efforts, including a regional export promotion agency and an institute to train private sector employees in management and related skills.

The CAIC is also expected to call for creation of a Caribbean technical assistance organisation which would compile a list of technical skills available and technical assistance required in the region.

Such a group could be administered through already existing institutions, including the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB).

The organisation is expected to frankly acknowledge weakness within its own structure, and to urge greater attention to a reconstituted CAIC from governments of the area.

The CAIC is known to be urging CARICOM to re-develop the Caribbean Investments Corporation, a struggling regional body set up to promote industrialisation in the less developed countries (LDCS) through private and public sector collaboration

The Demas group has already met in Guyana and Barbados. In addition to Mr Demas other members include Mr Arthur Brown, a Jamaican Central banker now working with the United Nations; Professor Sir Arthur Lewis, Nobel Prize winning St. Lucia professor of economics at Princeton University, and Mr Edwin Carrington, one-time CARICOM secretariat official and now attached to the African-Caribbean-Pacific bloc office in Brussels.

DOMINICA

CUBAN ENVOY PRESENTS MONEY FROM NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

FL031050 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 29 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 28 Oct (CANA)--Cuba's ambassador to the East Caribbean, Mr Julian Torres Rizzo, today presented nearly EC\$700,000 (US\$260,000) to Dominican Prime Minister Mary Eugenia Charles, for rehabilitation of the hurricane-ravaged former British colony. The Cuban mission here announced.

The money was part of more than US\$3 million raised from the Non-aligned Movement to help Dominica rebuild after the devastation of Hurricane David last year.

Cuban President Fidel Castro, chairman of the Non-aligned Movement, appealed for support for the Dominican reconstruction fund.

The Cuban Embassy here said that the latest batch of contributions has come from Madagascar, Pakistan, the Palestine Liberation Organisation, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates.

The Cuban Embassy added that Ambassador Rizzo also met with Dominican President Aurelius Marie today.

This is his third trip to Dominica this year.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

LEGISLATORS DISCUSS CARTER-REAGAN CHOICE

FL031639 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] In the program "Poll of the Week," Deputy Jacinto de los Santos categorically stated that neither Carter nor Reagan as U.S. president will solve Latin America's problems. The Dominican Revolutionary Party [PRD] legislator brought into focus this aspect of the topic saying:

[Begin recording] All U.S. candidates uphold the imperialist policy and, consequently, that great empire will not disappear or change its colonial policy because someone more liberal or more radical to the right wins. In the end, the power structure of the country is imperialism, not the presidents. If I may say so, because of custom or rhetoric, we can sympathize more with Jimmy Carter but not because we believe that he will change the course of events in the situation where hunger and poverty exist among the peoples of Latin America and the world. [end recording]

Independent legislator Luis Gentre Molina said that both Reagan and Carter conform to the characteristics of the system. Molina, however, made this observation:

[Begin recording] We believe it to be necessary and convenient that President Jimmy Carter win the elections because he at least guarantees a minimum degree of tolerance for the defense of essential rights which, like human rights, today constitute one of the coveted gains of the peoples. At present, this does not mean there will be a profound transformation or a change in the mountains and seas. With this, we are not praising Carter, not at all. There have been times when we have been forced to criticize very severely that regime because it looks at human rights in a very strange manner. [end recording]

BOSCH PREDICTS PRD DEFEAT IN NEXT ELECTIONS

FL031559 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Professor Juan Bosch, former president of the republic predicted the defeat of the Dominican Revolutionary Party [PRD] in the next elections because of its inability to solve the problems of the country's needy. In a press conference in San Francisco de Macoris, the highest leader of the Dominican Liberation Party said he is not a fortune-teller and cannot predict which party will win in the 1982 elections. But he added, I am sure that the PRD will not win those elections. At the same time, Bosch criticized the PRD government for maintaining a disastrous economic situation in the country and for not planning any of the steps it takes.

Professor Juan Bosch stated that the PRD government more and more is surrendering the country's wealth to the North Americans. Referring to the visit of Colombian President Dr Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, Bosch said it does not benefit the Dominican Republic at all. Likewise, Bosch said President Guzman should be asked about the benefits that Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins' visit reaped for the Dominican Republic.

Bosch was interviewed in San Francisco de Macoris after lecturing on corruption in contemporary politics at the University of the Northeast.